

The Daily Astorian

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

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ASTORIA, OREGON, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1893.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

If You Want

To save money, don't miss the great reduction sale now going on at C. H. Cooper's.

If You Want

To buy goods at less than wholesale cost, go to C. H. Cooper's.

If You Want

To trade to advantage and save from \$5 to \$10 on a suit of clothes, go to C. H. Cooper's.

If You Are Hard Up

And short of cash, the little you have will go farthest at C. H. Cooper's.

If You Want

First-class goods in clothing, furnishing goods, hats, caps, shoes, etc., go to C. H. Cooper.

Midsummer Sale

Now going on.

C. H. COOPER.

Still in the Front!

FOR SILVER SIDE FISHING

MARSHALL'S - TWINE

IT IS THE BEST

IT IS THE CHEAPEST

GOOD FISHERMEN USE IT

AMERICAN LABOR MAKES IT

FOR FALL FISHING

FOR SMALL MESH NETS

FOR LASTING QUALITIES

The staying powers of Marshall's Twine are superior to those of any other ever used on the Columbia river.

ON HAND:

7-Ply 30's	10-Ply 30's	12-Ply 40's
9-Ply 30's	8-Ply 40's	14-Ply 40's
	15-Ply 50's	

FRED DOUGLASS WAS BITTER

He Bemoans the Wrongs of His Fellow Countrymen.

"THE SOUTH HATES YOU."

Says the American People Have Not Lived up to the Constitution in their Treatment of His Race.

Frederick Douglass with his customary dignity and dramatic eloquence, loosed a bitter tongue against the American people yesterday—the white American people. He was scoring the World's Fair management for their slap in the face of the colored people, and while his sarcasm was bubbling rampantly for the directors he made a switch and scored the whole North, called its people unchristian in their treatment of the negro and unpatriotic to the constitution in roughly crowding the black man from all the best professions and trades. As he poured out his convictions he ran his hands through his flowing locks and with a tragic pose declared the iron-hearted czar was softer to his freed serfs than were the American people to the unshackled negroes. The one started his new made citizens with land and a mule to work it; the Union simply turned out the weak and the strong.



Frederick Douglass.

the old and the young, all penniless and none with a possession save the jeans and shirt on his back.

This cutting arrangement he made before 3,000 visitors at the fair on colored people's day. They cheered and pounded until it seemed the very pillars of Festival Hall must fall out. Before him were at least 2,000 of this own race, whose worship of him is but little short of a subject's devotion to a king. They were the best colored citizens in the country, professors, teachers, bishops, and musicians. The faction which stayed away because it was afraid the celebration would be a watermelon gathering probably detracted nothing from the splendid showing the audience made.

"The South hates you," continued Mr. Douglass, addressing himself to the white northerners before him. "It was the South that kept the colored race from a share in the glories of this great exposition. Fourteen states have abandoned their courts and judges and juries, and a wild mob invariably sits as a burlesque dispenser of justice to the colored men. These same states were your enemies; they fought to trample in the dust the grandest republic the world can ever have. Why, in the name of bare justice, are we not treated with as much consideration as were your foes? We gave legs to your lame, shelter to your shelterless and tenderly bound the gushing wounds of your sons, riddled and torn with rebel bullets. Yet in your fawning upon these same cruel slayers you slap us in the face, and with the same shallow prejudice which keeps us in the lower rank in your estimation, this exposition denied mere recognition to eight millions and one-tenth of its people. Kentucky and the rest objected, and thus see not a colored face in a single worthy place within these grounds. Give us only as much as you give your unforbearing enemies and we will cease to raise a voice in complaint. Treat us only as you do those who despise with unrelenting spleen your very selves and the colored man will begin to take a place he hopes by brains and education to acquire. The sunny south does not love you; it never. We do. Yet why in heaven's name do you take to your breast the serpent that stung and crush down the race that grasped the sabre that helped make the nation one and the exposition possible?"

A torrent of applause followed each period. Old men arose and waved their canes, and old women shouted. The row of distinguished vice-presidents cried "bravo," an 8th white people added their approval. For sev-

The telegraph wires parted some miles the other side of Clifton at 9 o'clock last night, and in consequence The Astorian, for the first time in many months, is printed without its telegraphic report.

eral moments the white-haired patriarch stood speechless in the din. Not even the shouts for the queen by the thronging Britons nor the "hochs" of the enthusiastic Germans, nor the wild hurrahs of the Norsemen for Oscar equaled the enthusiasm the grand hall saw at the conclusion of this sentiment. Every man used his lungs; every woman her hands, and with canes rattling the floor, the cheering seemed never to end. The fair commissioners who were present at the orator's own request looked on in amazement.

"Judge us not by the splendid Caucasian civilization; judge us now in comparison with the depths from which we have come," continued Mr. Douglass. Up, up from the bottom, from the lash, and the barbarous masters we have come. At the next centennial anniversary of Columbus' discovery we will rank with the other races. We have come from Dahomey to our present standing, but even now we get less recognition from the Fair than do the African barbarians.

"The great problem before the American people is whether they shall become christian and loyal and patriotic and live up to the constitution which their acts so tremendously slander. Just after the war you thought a good deal of us. What has dimmed your memory? Did we not fight and face the bullets and prove faithful to our country? The bitterness of the South and its resultant outrages are entirely consistent with the barbarous education of the old masters. The southerners are the ones who humiliated us before all the visiting foreigners, and they are the ones before whose wishes this fair and this government cowered and put its friends farther down than its everlasting enemies."

This speech which was at times brilliant, was delivered entirely without preparation. The address which Mr. Douglass had written lay upon his desk untouched. From the big throng of his best people he drew inspiration and it was the verdict that no such words had ever been uttered on this platform before. When he had done he introduced Mrs. Isabella Hooker, a sister of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She also came in for a loud reception.

It had been announced that the "black Patti" would sing. She was not present. C. S. Morris explained her absence as due to a hitch between her two managers. The people accepted the explanation quietly and were charmed with a substitute, Mme. Deseria Plato. She sang Meyerbeer's "Liliet Signor" most remarkably, being unanimously recalled for an encore. However, this did not exactly satisfy the desire to hear the diva, and Rev. C. L. Work, a white clergyman from Dayton, Ohio, arose. He secured the chairman's recognition and proceeded in a sharp way to move that the faction which Mr. Morris alleged had helped to keep the black Patti away by belittling the celebration was worthy nothing but the severest contempt of every colored man in the hall. Seconds bobbed up all around, but Mr. Douglass was slow to take the vote. This hurt the clergyman a bit and he put his own motion. A mighty affirmative vote was yelled out, which did not at all please Mrs. Hooker. She rushed to the edge of the stage and in her usual animated way demurred. She insisted that a vote of thanks should be sent the "miscellaneous" for giving the colored people a chance to show that they had "many more than one Patti." Later on Manager Bond telegraphed from New York that his star did not appear because the guarantee money did not reach him by wire until too late on Thursday to get word to her at Asbury Park in time to catch the last train to Chicago. She has offered to come for concerts Monday and Tuesday nights—Chicago Herald.

THE BIG YERKES TELESCOPE

A Marvel of Ingenuity To Be Shown at Chicago.

LARGEST IN THE UNIVERSE

It Will Be Without a Peer Among the Great Reflectors of the Different Astronomical Stations.

The "opening exhibit" of the forty-inch Yerkes telescope at Chicago this week is an occurrence of no little interest to the general public. To both the lay and the scientific mind astronomy is a fascinating study. The stupendous magnitudes with which it deals and the brilliant beauty of its phenomena attract while they bewilder. It offers, moreover, a field of inestimable richness for research and for the enlargement of human knowledge. But this is a field whose cultivation depends, more than any other, upon the implements used. Invention is vain; speculation is futile; calculation waits on data. Actual observation through powerful instruments alone can give results and promise of results, and so progress in astronomical knowledge must be measured by the progress made in the manufacture of astronomical instruments. How much further progress will be made, or can be made, in this direction, he would be rash who would attempt to say. No such limit yet appears as has been reached, for example, in microscopy, and, with the requisite care and skill in casting and grinding glasses, there seems no good reason why telescopes should not be made by far exceeding in size and power the greatest of those now projected.

It is one thing, however, to plan a huge telescope, and even make its tube and exhibit it to admiring multitudes; but it is another and a far different thing to make the lenses and to put the machine into use. The Lick telescope is smaller than the Yerkes, yet what a task it was to make its ponderous objective! Disc after disc of crown glass was cast, at great expense and labor, only to be rejected. Some got broken, some contained flaws, some were spoiled in cooling, some were ruined in annealing. After more than thirty attempts, success was attained. Then it was the task of more than a year to grind and polish the disc, and the care bestowed on the packing and transportation of it was such as no cargo of diamonds ever received. This was an objective thirty-six inches in diameter. That of the Yerkes telescope is forty inches, and proportionately more difficult to make.

When this great instrument is finished, it will be, in size, without a rival; and though the efficiency of telescopes does not increase in equal ratio with their size, it ought to excel all others in power. Its nearest competitor in size is the Lick telescope, with its thirty-six inch disc. Russia boasts one of thirty inches. England's largest, in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, measures twenty-eight inches, the same as Dr. Draper's largest, and that at Yale. The great telescope at Washington has a lens of twenty-six inches, and that at Princeton of twenty-three. There are other much larger tubes, but they are reflectors, not refractors—an entirely different type. Mr. Commons, at Ealing, England, has a superb thirty-six inch reflector. There is one of forty-eight inches at Melbourne. The famous Herschel reflector also measures forty-eight inches, while Lord Ross's mighty tube boasts a speculum no less than seventy-two inches in diameter. How the Yerkes forty-inch refractor will compare with these may in part be reckoned from the fact that after careful consideration, the builders of the Lick telescope preferred the thirty-six inch refractor to a proposed seventy-two-inch reflector. A possible rival to the Yerkes telescope, and the only one yet heard of, is the great reflector which M. DeLonele proposes to build for the Paris Exposition of 1900, and which is to have a speculum a hundred and eighteen inches in diameter, and a tube a hundred and thirty-two

feet long. But until it is constructed, the mighty instrument on exhibition at Chicago will be supreme.

The following report of Western Oregon weather and crops comes to The Astorian from the Portland weather bureau: The weather during the past week was dry, clear and warm, with light to fresh, northwest to northeast winds. The mean temperature ranged from 66 to 68 degrees. The sunshine increased to above the average, and there were no cloudy mornings. The smoke from forest fires became more dense in the Willamette valley and in the southern counties. Harvesting and thrashing of fall wheat is complete in many sections. Late sown spring grain is being cut. The straw is short but the heads appear to be well filled. Some spring wheat in the Willamette valley has been threshed with favorable results, yielding beyond expectations. The yield in the coast and southern counties of the state average about twenty bushels per acre, which is below the average. In other sections of Western Oregon the average yield is reached. An average crop of oats will be secured in most sections. Some, being sown late, failed to mature and is being cut for hay. More oats have been cut for hay in Clackamas county than in other sections. The potato crop requires rain to make an average yield. The crop has suffered most in southern counties. It is believed a good rain would mature a large crop in northern counties. Vegetables are plentiful for home consumption. The dry spell failed to injure vegetables growing in low ground. In dry, elevated places, the drought caused them to wither and burn. Champion prunes are ripe and are being shipped to Eastern markets. The muskmelon crop will not be a success. More favorable reports have been received from Jackson county concerning the corn crop than from other counties. Under the influence of the warm, sunny weather fruit is maturing rapidly. There will be an abundance of plums, pears and prunes generally over the state, and in interior counties, the apple crop is large. Apples continue to fall in the northern counties, principally due to the injurious work of the codlin moth. The apple crop, as a rule, is not up to the average. Pastures are failing, and stock are not looking well. In the coast counties butter making has received a check owing to falling pastures. Regardless of unfavorable influences the hop crop promises to mature well. It is estimated that they will be ready to be picked about September 4th. The damages of hop lice have been unimportant. There is also noticeable absence of mould. The burrs are thickly set. Light frost, which injured tender plants and vines, occurred on August 25th in some sections of the interior counties.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Rev. David Dunlop of Portland, went up the river on the Ocean Wave.
Mrs. J. A. Brown came up from the beach yesterday and left for her home in Portland, on the Ocean Wave.
Mrs. Rockwell and her daughter Miss Cornelia Rockwell who have been visiting here for some days, left for Portland on the Ocean Wave yesterday.

C. R. F. P. U. NOTICE.

Regular monthly meeting of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union will be held at their reading rooms, on Tuesday, September 5th, at 7:30 p. m. sharp.
Members in good standing are requested to be present and to have their book or receipt along.
SOFUS JENSEN, Secretary.

COUNTY ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

The Board of Equalization will meet at the office of the county clerk and publicly examine the assessment rolls of Clatsop county for the purpose of correcting all errors of valuation or description of lands, lots or other property.
It is the duty of all persons to appear at that time if they wish corrections made, as no corrections or alterations can be made by any officer after the adjournment of the board.
The board will meet on Monday, August 28th, at 10 o'clock a. m., and close on Saturday, September 2nd, at 5 p. m.
Astoria, August 26th, 1893.
B. F. WORSLEY,
County Assessor.

A CHANCE FOR HARD TIMES.

J. W. Crow is now prepared to sell the handiwork of the Wall Paper in the city at the lowest ruling prices, and guarantee good goods. Give him a call before buying elsewhere. Note the address—537 Third street.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE